

THE DEMOCRAT

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FRIDAY NOV 28, 1919

Seems like we are always talking about good roads and traveling rocky ones.

Two can't live as cheaply as one can live, but two can live as cheaply as one does live.

You can find Europe's new boundary lines on new maps, but that is the only place you can find them.

Those British clergymen who are forming a trade union presumably will demand double pay for Sunday labor.

Although this is a free country it is not a bad idea not to be too independent to do a day's work occasionally.

In the old days before there was much talk about the American standard of living, fewer men wore silk shirts.

Used to be the American policy, in case of injury to an American citizen, to demand an indemnity. Now we pay a ransom.

Is the shortage of leather in this perverse world responsible for the vast number of leather coats that young persons are wearing?

The salaried man feels a deep sympathy for the poor mechanic who is burdened with the task of spending eight dollars every day.

You are not necessarily witty because your friends laugh at your jokes, neither are you a bonehead because your enemies say you are.

The dispatches state that a southern editor has just built a \$20,000 residence. We believe it is a lie. No list of subscribers on earth ever paid up that good.

The government's experiment in the telegraph and telephone business was not for any great period of time, but it was long enough to lose over \$14,000,000, which the American taxpayer will have to make good.

The war in Europe gave the American automobile manufacturers an opportunity to demonstrate the superiority of the American trucks which had been held in contempt. Exports from this country, however, are being restricted by tariff duties exacted to protect the cars of foreign make.

American tailors are reported to say that it is just as easy to sell a man a \$50 or \$60 suit of clothes now as it was to sell him a \$25 or \$35 suit back in 1917. If the tailors want to believe it we have no objection, but we are satisfied from our limited observation that a lot of other folks know better.

Hotels that charge from seven to twenty dollars a day were crowded to the doors last summer, automobiles were sold long before they were made and diamonds came into the country at the rate of seven million dollars' worth a month. These incidents in the great wave of extravagance may seem at first to indicate unparalleled prosperity, but the number of Liberty bonds on the market suggests another explanation that is less pleasant.

Some days ago, in a speech in the Senate, Senator King of Utah said that both federal and state governments were growing "top-heavy"—that there were too many offices and bureaus, and that the tendency of the day was toward a constant increase in their number. All of which is true. The people are creating thousands of unnecessary offices and taxing themselves to support an army of unnecessary employees. This has been going on for a long time, and the people themselves are to blame.

The "Public" Rights

The wage earners and employers who have accepted the responsibility of saying that the coal contained in the bowels of Mother Earth is theirs to barter and trade in, and to use and handle in ways resulting to their own best advantages, are gradually learning that there is a third party whose name is "Public," who has a very deep interest in the condition that has brought about a decrease in production and a threatened famine of coal. The owners of the coal mines and their employees have been notably careless in their attitude towards the Government, and the public. Nevertheless their quarrel has served a good purpose in that wage disputes are being discussed with a better understanding than they were a few weeks ago. The Public which holds the bag, "is interested in having the coal miners receive a decent wage. On the other hand if the operators' profits are excessive, and if these men are guilty of the things charged against them, there will be no popular indulgence voiced in their behalf."

In effect there is a new light breaking on the industrial world, and it is plainer every day that the "law of force," whether operated by the employers or the employees will not be supported by the public. The Public has made it plain that it is not going to be stampeded by a multiplying number of strikes and lockouts. The handwriting on the wall indicates that it is time for everybody to lay off reciting the story of victories which they put across and to get back into harness and help the United States to resume normal conditions in all its affairs.

Mrs. Wm. Chatham, of Hunnewell was in Monroe Friday.

Miss Lucy Gardenier was in Hannibal Friday.

Women Vote Limited

The women of Missouri will have a vote for president at the general election in November, 1920, but for no other office. The right was granted by the state legislature last spring. However, that is purely a state privilege, independent of the federal suffrage amendment which has been ratified by the legislatures of nineteen states, permitting women to vote in all elections—city, state and national. The Missouri legislature in July ratified the federal amendment, but it does not become operative until thirty-six states have passed favorably on it, and that probably will not occur before the next general election of November, 1920. Women cannot vote in city elections next April, as the law now stands, or in the county and state election of November, next year. The state and county election is held jointly with the presidential election.

Three important national farmers' organizations—the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, the Farm Bureau Congress and the Association of State Departments of Agriculture—met in Chicago last week and the National Grange held its annual meeting in Detroit, Mich., at the same time. The principal topic discussed by the delegates to these conventions was the farmer's attitude toward radicalism, class prejudices and profiteering. Without a dissenting vote these representative farmers placed their organizations on the side of unalloyed Americanism and condemned the attempt to rule the country by groups. They declared that profiteering was principally responsible for the present high cost of living.

Miss Belle Elliott went to Quincy Friday to visit her sister, Mrs. Geo. Deters and family.

Family Reunion

Among the most enjoyable affairs of the season was a family reunion held at the home of Geo. L. Hampton last Sunday, when about forty relatives gathered in to enjoy each others company and incidentally the feast of good things that was spread for them, not because of, but in spite of Mr. H. C. L.

Those present from a distance were: Howard Bell, of St. Louis, Geo Hardy and family, and John Hardy and sister, Miss Anna, of Lakenan, Oscar Hardy and family, and Hillary Hardy, of Hannibal, Mrs. Mary Hardy, of Fenner, Calif. Near home people were: Miss Lou Hardy, of Monroe, E. S. Hampton and family, J. C. Hardy and family, John Kendrick and family, and John C. Kendrick and wife.

Women of the country, according to big New York manufacturers of women's garments are balking at the present high prices and their failure to buy lavishly is materially effecting trade. Retailers are now offering price concessions to induce trade—and still their stocks are moving but slowly. If prices are coming down it is because women themselves have refused to further submit to high-price piracy. You can't legislate prices down, as some people seem to imagine. If you want to see 'em fall quit buying things that are priced out of all reason as to cost of production. The style shops make a business of changing styles so they can put up the price.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Montgomery of east of town died Saturday evening, Nov. 22, 1919, at 7 o'clock and was laid to rest in the Holy Rosary cemetery Sunday afternoon. A short service was conducted at the grave by Rev. Fr. Connely of the Holy Rosary Church.

Trust in God

In a great crisis of the nation's history, a watchman upon the wall sent forth the reassuring cry, "God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives." This optimistic statement, following a great tragedy, reassured the people, and the nation came forth triumphant from the mighty ordeal.

We are again face to face with serious conditions in this country. Everywhere there is unrest, distrust, and an unsettled condition of affairs that bodes no good to the nation. In the wake of the war we find scheming and designing enemies of this country sowing the seed discord. We also find those who seek to undermine and destroy the government itself, bold and brazen advocates of anarchy, under the guise of Bolsheviki, I. W. W., and kindred organizations. There are also good citizens and loyal Americans so short-sighted as to lend encouragement and aid to these sowers of discontent. All of these elements produce a situation that is at once menacing and desperate.

But out of the storm of radicalism the good old ship of state will ride in safety, because "God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives." The great majority of Americans are safe and sane because they place their trust in Almighty God. And having their faith thus grounded, they face the future with a courage that will solve every problem that may arise. Be of good cheer. The storm will soon blow over and the blue skies of peace and plenty will bend above us. "Trust in God and keep your powder dry," was Davy Crockett's motto, and it's a mighty safe shibboleth now.—Centralia Courier.

Miss Bertha Jagger attended the funeral of Peter Chapman at Hunnewell Saturday.

Friday, Nov. 28

MARGERITE FISHER

--IN--

"Molly of the Follies"

Tuesday, Dec. 2

FLORENCE REID

--IN--

Playthings of Passion

Wednesday, Dec. 3

Mrs. Charley Chaplin (Mildred Harris)

--IN--

The Doctor & the Woman

Today--Thanksgiving!

Dortha Philips

--IN--

"DESTINY"

Big 8-Reel Production

New Star Theatre

MATINEE 2:30

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NIGHT SHOW 7:30

Saturday, November 29

Billy Rhodes

:IN:

"The Lamb and the Lion"

A Big, First-Class Production With a Comedy in Connection

MATINEE at 2:30

NIGHT SHOW 7:30